

On eve of Senate meeting

Thomson withholds Centre proposal

by Craig Toomey

Dale Thomson, Vice-Principal of Planning, has refused to release a proposal of the Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry, although he admits that the proposal is in "the public domain."

Drawn up by Professor Walter Balke of Management, the proposal outlines some of the possible areas of study the Centre would research if it is approved by Senate. Private corporations have already pledged \$750,000 towards the proposed Centre, pledges which were based on the merits of the proposal.

Thomson made his decision yesterday, on the eve of a Senate meeting which will decide the fate of the Centre. Senate will be considering a paper drawn up by Dean of Graduate Studies and research, Walter Hirschfeld, entitled "Elements of a Research Policy for McGill University." If the paper is approved by Senate, it will at the same time clear the way for the proposed Centre. (See page 4 for editorial).

Balke said Monday that he "sees no reason why the proposal should not have been released a long time ago." He said he would release it "except for the fact that I have to first get authorization from Dr. Thomson."

Balke said that "Dr. Thomson may be reluctant to give the document to anyone who wants it because it is only a working paper and may provide too much basis for criticism." He added that the proposal, which made him "very happy" when it was accepted by the administration, is "still under consideration by a special sub-committee set up by Thomson for that purpose."

"Elements of a Research Policy" has come under much criticism recently from several members of Senate. At a caucus meeting held yesterday by student representatives on Senate, many members said they were "deeply concerned" by the implications of the policy.



Dale Thomson, Vice-Principal [Planning]

Vance Gardner, student rep for Law, said "the policy is full of contradictions and has far too many loopholes." He added that he was particularly upset that "the policy sets no strict guidelines for moonlighting by professors at McGill." Moonlighting is doing a second job without the knowledge of the university.

The student rep from Agriculture suggested that "a moratorium be placed on all military

research at McGill." He said that "McGill shouldn't be carrying out any secret research for the military—this sort of activity just isn't acceptable."

A third member said that he feared the policy would be approved by Senate "simply because it affirms the status quo on things like 'consulting' and 'commercial contracts': things which most of the tenured Senators would support in their present forms."

Old McGill 74

McGILL DAILY

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Budget cuts to be gradual

by Barbara Valli

"Definite predictions as to budgetary cutbacks and their effects upon the university and its staff, are almost impossible to make," said Edward DesRosiers, Director of the Office of Research for Planning and Development, but in the next two years there will be a total 6 per cent reduction in expenditure due to projected drops in enrollment.

DesRosiers said, "Any decisions to decrease staff would rest finally with the deans of the individual faculties. The amount of staff dismissed on a budgetary basis will also depend upon annual turnover due to retirements, transfers, and the expansion and contraction of various faculties."

With the Four-Year University Plan, presently under discus-

sion in Senate, budgetary reductions will be imposed in a gradual form, to be effective for approximately the next 10 years.

DesRosiers said that McGill will eventually become a smaller university, but steps are being taken now to insure a more steady procedure. "There isn't anything academically wrong with a smaller university; the trouble occurs in becoming one, not being one. For example, how can a library equipped for 16,000 students be transformed into one for 12,000? This sort of transition is hard to complete."

He added that by devising mechanisms to aid in the changeover now, the hazard of budgetary and population reductions can be minimized in the future.

It's time to "buy back" Montreal

by Bob Bettson

Despite federal programs which could allow working class Montrealers to rehabilitate housing or set-up co-operatives, Montreal developers continue to demolish and destroy houses.

In an interview McGill architecture professor Joe Baker said the programs are "well kept secrets," which are not backed up by the required funding.

In a January 11 article for the Montreal Star, Baker described the programs which allow low-interest and loans grants for housing rehabilitation and co-operative housing. He said a wide-scale use of the programs would enable people to "buy back" Montreal from developers.

Baker said the article elicited hundred of phone calls at the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation demanding to know about the schemes. They couldn't handle all the requests.

Baker explained that federal and provincial funding is now

going into home ownership and private development, providing housing mainly for higher income groups. There is little alternative for working people for whom there is "no hope of getting new housing."

According to Baker, all three levels of government are to blame. The city's lax zoning regulations have made it easy for developers to demolish and redevelop. Provincial and federal funding is the only source for housing programs.

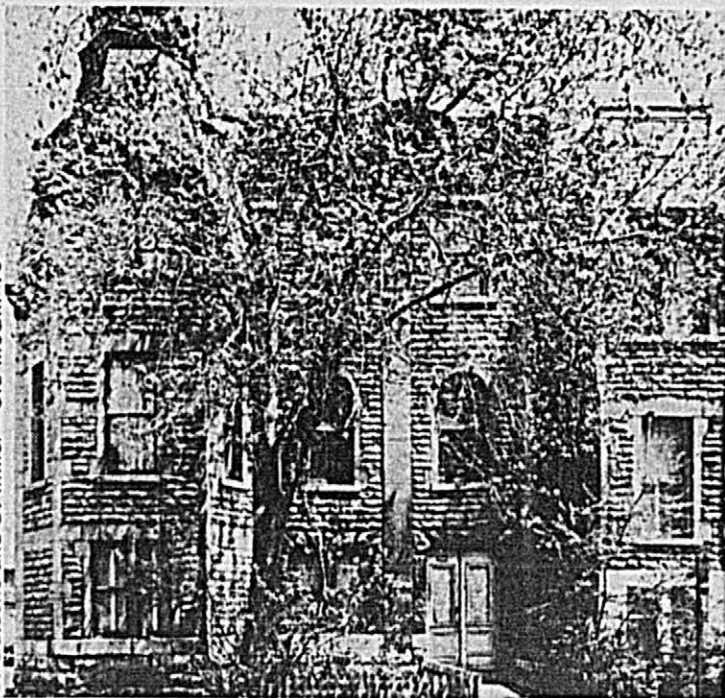
Baker said the Bourassa government likes to spend its money on public housing so it can have something to point to.

The federal programs, under Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson would allow many innovative publicly financed housing programs, but there has been little money and almost no publicity.

Groups in Toronto and Montreal have tried to take advantage of co-operative housing legislation but have been barred by red tape and bureaucratic delays. The government has also failed to provide assistance, Baker said.

A group Baker formed at McGill to give advice to low income citizens' groups was federally funded, but when the assistance programs were introduced the funding of Baker's group was not continued.

Another major threat is a



C. Gutsche and D. Miller—Old McGill 73

practice called white painting which is now sweeping through low income districts in Toronto and becoming more common in Montreal. Working class homeowners or tenants are thrown out and thousands of dollars are pumped in to refurbish old houses which are then resold for sky-high sums. That way the poor and working class are left homeless.

Baker also feels Montreal could begin to put land in "banks" to try and discourage speculators from buying large

portions of underdeveloped or undeveloped land and gouging the public.

But, according to Baker the thrust must come at all three levels with a prime focus on federal and provincial governments.

Baker says groups such as the Montreal Citizens' Movement have spent a lot of energy but yielded few results so far and need more help and technical expertise as well as an effective lobby at higher levels of government.

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Elections are on Thursday at 5 pm. Advance polls are today for those who can't be present on Thursday.



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ELECTIONS - Executive Members
CONSTITUTION CHANGES - see Bulletin Board

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Community action groups

Welfare group leads tax boycott

When the Quebec government reformed its social welfare plan last year, it cut back on the benefits welfare recipients had been receiving. One of the more serious reforms implemented was that starting in 1974, welfare recipients would be forced to pay water tax for their houses or apartments.

Organized around les Association pour la Défense des Droits Sociaux (ADDS), people all over Quebec on welfare burned their water tax bills in reaction to the government's new reforms. When they received court orders forcing them to pay the tax, most burned these as well.

Faced with a well-organized group that showed such strong determination, the government didn't prosecute tenants and is handing the tax bills back to the Department of Social Affairs. The welfare recipients won the first battle.

Lower welfare cheques in '74

In January 1974, the Department of Social Affairs lowered welfare cheques below the poverty line, using as a pretext the fact that it couldn't afford to pay the costs for an ever-increasing number of welfare recipients. As a result, a family with two adults and four children received \$4,104 yearly

in 1973 and \$3,756 in 1974. The poverty line in January of 1974 was set at \$3,848.

According to a statement made by provincial Minister of Social Affairs Claude Forget, the budget Quebec sets aside for welfare expenses went from 8.5 per cent in 1966 to less than 8 per cent in 1974. However, the number of welfare recipients didn't decline, nor did the cost of living.

The movement against paying the water tax is the first struggle that welfare recipients, pensioners and people on fixed incomes have mobilized around to demand more control over their living conditions.

The victory is a result of the people organizing themselves, studying the political causes behind the problem and then choosing for collective action that would make the government reconsider its legislation.

When Forget announced at the beginning of this year that welfare payments would be increased with a ten per cent indexation bonus nobody was fooled. For a family with two parents and two children, this indexation amounts to \$496 a year, an amount guaranteed to leave families on welfare at the bottom of the poverty scale.

For people who live on welfare, pensions and those

earning minimum wage, inflation has gone higher than 12 per cent. When we know that food costs have risen more than 40 per cent and rents have increased more than 20 per cent, it goes without saying that 10 per cent isn't the real indexation figure.

Gaining self respect through organization

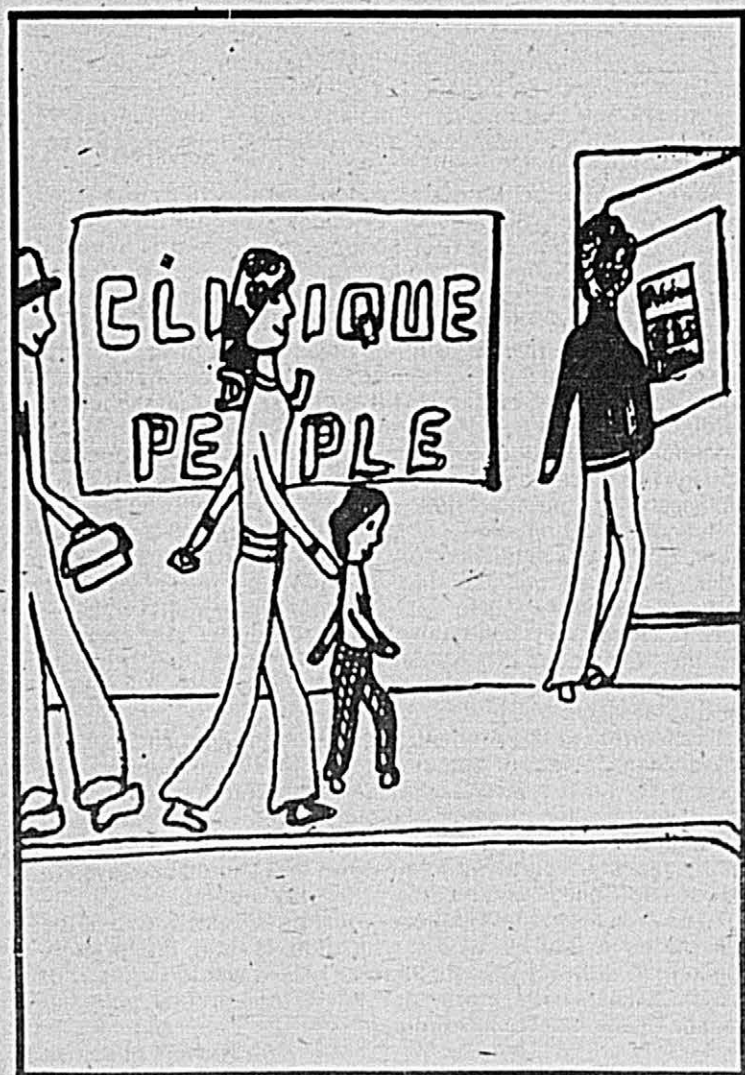
The welfare recipients who won a victory by burning their water tax are now aware of their strength in society. Isolated for so long in their homes, rejected by many people who considered them parasites or drunkards, they didn't have much to live for. But organized, they have demonstrated proudly in the streets, and demanded what is justly theirs rather than beg for charity.

The struggle is by no means finished, because the water tax issue was never the sole objective of the ADDS. This first demand can extend to other problems like hikes in rents and health care. The overall fight is one for control over living conditions of both welfare recipients and workers.

This article is an adaptation of "Une première victoire," which appeared in the January 9 edition of Bulletin Populaire.



By joining together welfare recipients have made the government sit up and take notice. Working people are discovering that by organizing and opposing government cutbacks together they can achieve concrete results.



Le gouvernement élimine une clinique populaire

Après trois ans d'activité, la Clinique Juridique St-Louis se voit menacée de disparaître suite à une décision prise par un représentant du gouvernement. La raison? La clinique entretenait une collaboration avec les groupes populaires du quartier.

C'est en 1973 que le gouvernement Bourassa, par la loi 10 décidait de mettre sur pied un réseau d'aide juridique. A cette époque, il y avait au Québec 15 cliniques juridiques populaires mises sur pied par des chômeurs, des assistés sociaux, des travailleurs et des organisations communautaires. Il n'en reste maintenant que deux: celles de St-Louis et Pointe St-Charles.

Les vraies raisons

Sans donner de raisons, le Centre communautaire juridique de Montréal a décidé de couper les fonds à la Clinique St-Louis. "On nous laisse entendre que nous sommes incompetents,

mais on est prêt à nous réengager aussitôt qu'on se sera débarrassé de notre conseil d'administration," nous a expliqué Clermont Bélanger, un des avocats de la Clinique.

En fait, les vraies raisons, c'est que la Clinique St-Louis collabore avec plusieurs groupes communautaires du quartier. Comme la Coopérative Olier, les Ateliers d'éducation populaire, le Comité Logement et les garderies populaires qui n'ont pas été éliminées par la loi Bacon. Plusieurs de ces organisations faisaient partie du Conseil d'administration de la Clinique et, au cours des discussions, on voyait comment une collaboration plus étroite pouvait s'engager sur la question du logement par exemple.

La vraie raison, c'est que les responsables du gouvernement veulent éliminer les liens de la Clinique avec les gens du quartier. Ils veulent faire de la

Clinique une organisation à la chaîne qui traite les problèmes juridiques comme un dentiste arrache une dent.

Des leçons à tirer

Les responsables du gouvernement disent à la Clinique: "débarassez-vous de votre pourcentage de vos subventions". Cette solution impliquerait que la Clinique efface sa collaboration avec les groupes du quartier.

C'est d'ailleurs là une des politiques du gouvernement. Dans le cas des cliniques médicales, des garderies populaires et des cliniques juridiques, le gouvernement s'est tracé une ligne de conduite: là où il y a des initiatives populaires, il faut les contrôler. Dans plusieurs cas, il a beau jeu puisqu'il finance ces organisations.

This article originally appeared in a recent issue of the Bulletin Populaire.

Editorial

Research at McGill: "a fine tradition"?

"McGill is proud to have a fine tradition of fundamental and applied research." These words introduce a new policy paper drawn up by the administration which, if approved by Senate today, will implicate McGill further in its linkages with multinational corporations and US military interests.

McGill's "fine tradition" includes such things as research in the late '60's for the US war of genocide in Vietnam (e.g. the case of Dr. Raymond Yong in Civil Engineering doing studies for determining soil solidity from the air for the US military in 1966), the IR-McGill affair of last year, and more recently, the proposed Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry.

The policy paper under consideration today will not only uphold this "fine tradition" but make it even "finer." A closer look at what it says will bear this out:

1. The document empowers one man, the Vice-Principal of Research, to decide whether or not the university should carry out secret military research. "If such a project is brought forward, and when the Vice-Principal (Research) is satisfied that it is Canadian and defensive in character, he will refer it to the Executive Committee, and if the Executive Committee approves, the application will be allowed to stand."

In other words, one bureaucrat, or at most a handful, will decide what project is "defensive" and "Canadian" in character. No definition of these highly questionable terms is offered. The statement above shows either a complete ignorance or an intentional misrepresentation of both the relations between the US Department of Defense and the Canadian military and the realities of modern warfare. (wars of aggression only occur in the minds of the beholder).

But even if such research were "Canadian" and "defensive," is there any reason why a university which claims to foster "open minds" should condone the presence of secret activities within its walls? Aren't we falling into the same trap from which universities in both Canada and the US have been trying to extricate themselves?

2. The document absolves the administration of any responsibility for research conducted within the university. We read: "Individual investigators must to a large extent assume direct responsibility for... the ethical quality of their work." In other words, if unethical acts are conducted, don't expect the administration to consider it has any responsibility.

3. The document has an intentionally misleading title. Fully aware that it will be easier to have a "working paper" approved by Senate, than a final report, the administration will nonetheless treat this paper, once it is

approved, as the yardstick for evaluating the appropriateness of specific research activities at McGill.

4. The document provides no effective norms for moonlighting—an increasing trend by professors who see their salaries being eaten up by inflation. Should this be allowed under any circumstances? At McGill, there are people doing studies for Johnson and Johnson to help them design sanitary pads which self-destruct in sewage systems, designing silencers for snowmobiles, and advising on carpet arrangements for Union Carbide offices. Is this appropriate?

The document says, "there are several types of consulting, but for the purposes of research policy only those types need be considered which involve the employment of students, the use of university facilities or are conducted within a contract to which the university is party." In other words, business as usual!

5. The manner in which the document was approved by the Faculty of Graduate Studies provides further evidence of the administration's duplicity in this affair. In the first place, the paper had minimal support from faculty members. The motion was approved by 15 votes in favour, 8 against and 3 abstentions on December 13, 1974, with more than half the house present not voting. Yet, when the minutes came out, the 15 had mysteriously become 49. The administration at first refused to admit an error had been made, but later said it was caused by a "technical mistake." Such "mistakes" have a habit of reappearing in recent weeks. The secretary of the meeting had "accidentally" counted those who didn't vote with the votes in favour.

The whole issue of the proposed Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry is of course directly relevant to any consideration of the appropriateness of the Elements document. There is absolutely nothing in the document which in any manner would call into question this Centre. A motion from the Faculty of Arts to reconsider the Centre is on the agenda of today's meeting but clearly, approval of the Elements paper is an implicit approval of the Centre, and any other schemes which private corporations may decide to spring upon the university.

The points outlined above are by no means comprehensive, but it is in the interests of all students and faculty members at McGill to seriously consider the direction which the university is presently taking. If Senate approves this paper today, it will be maintaining McGill's traditions in research—at a very time when this tradition needs to be brought into open debate.

Craig Toomey
Patrick Bolland

Macdonald students upset

The following article was written on behalf of the Agriculture Undergraduate Society at Macdonald College. Discussions by the McGill administration about moving their faculty downtown or, more lately, about having a neighbouring CEGEP encroach on the Macdonald campus, displacing the agriculture faculty, have built up much resentment on the part of both students and faculty there.

A nation's important resource is not its oil reserves, nor its military potential. The most important asset is its people's education.

The challenges wrought on us by changing technology and diminishing resources can be coped with only in a well informed world. The leading nations of the next era will be those where the people are educationally superior.

The returns are not immediate; the knowledge of one generation will benefit the next. Education is thus an investment in time. It cannot be economized upon. To do so would be to ignore the present and to sacrifice the future. Existence of a quality educational system requires financial commitments.

In this regard, McGill is a victim of circumstance. Throughout the world, the school system is an easy target to attack. But the university must submit to the will of those who finance it.

The Quebec government has taken full advantage of this situation. It is demonstrating how destructive a government can be when run on impulse and vengeance. It is becoming clear that the people are going to let Quebec erode their rights to equality and freedom.

So the University must be made efficient. Moving Macdonald college downtown or giving the campus to a CEGEP means smoother operations. Television classes free professors from wasteful dealings with undergraduates. Fewer teachers means more profit. Larger classes means more money. More money means more research. More research means more publicity. The institution has to be propagated for the sake of the institution itself. The purpose to educate is lost.

The primary function of an education is to learn to ask questions—then seek the answers. Learning involves dialogue. Input must come from many points of view. There is no substitute for individual contact.

Replacing the lecture by a television does not encourage dialogue. Sessions of vomiting facts onto IBM computer cards does not encourage independent thinking. Oversized classes do not encourage questions. The large number of downtown professors who are too "busy" to respect students as fellow humans do not encourage feelings of fellowship. An administration that does not comprehend the needs of students breeds hostility and frustration.

The universities that educated McGill's administrators are not the same as the universities of the 1970's. Giving students facts and assignments is not enough. The educational environment must first be right for learning. Where students are mass produced, learning becomes restricted by narrow bureaucratic boundaries.

Exploration into areas outside the curriculum is discouraged. Creativity must be suppressed. Individual identity and sensitivity are sacrificed. Students leave the university disgusted with the examples that were set. Anti-intellectualism becomes rampant.

A process of selection is set up. Those with strictly analytical minds and often impersonal attitudes become the future scientists and scholars. They become entrenched in isolated cubicles. Interchange is stifled. The repercussions of their isolated pursuits are often realized when it is too late.

McGill is better off in these respects than are most North American universities. McGill has Macdonald College. This is one of the few remaining campuses where interpersonal contact and a dedication to teaching still prevails. The atmosphere is cordial. At Macdonald College questions are encouraged. Individual exploration is considered essential. Macdonald College is a place where an individual can feel human, not like a replaceable computer statistic.

But computers are more "efficient" than humans. So, McGill plans to force Macdonald College into inadequate facilities, promising a new building that will "probably never" be built. The next step will be to force the Agricultural Faculty to move downtown, where it can easily be phased out of existence.

If the tremendous expenditures for the medical faculties can be justified, then the finances of Macdonald College should not need to be questioned.

To ensure adequate food supplies, there is an urgent need for proper management of resources. This is a significant part of agriculture. Field experience is no less important than theory. The downtown departments of biology offer, in effect, no field exposure. At Macdonald College, undergraduate field work is a reality. It is the departments downtown that should be moved to Macdonald College and not the other way around.

To destroy Macdonald College would be to destroy one of the few places at McGill where education is still the primary concern. A starving world will soon look towards Canada for food. Canada needs more, not fewer, agricultural schools. Canada needs Macdonald College.

Richard Sussman
U3 Agriculture

Today

Women's Athletic Association:
Deadline today for submission of nomination for next year's president of W.A.A. and applications for executive and athletics board representatives.

English Department:
Film screening (free admission): Wavelength, by Michael Snow. L132, 3-5 pm.

MFS:
Gold Diggers '33 in L132 at 8 pm. 50 cents. For info. call 392-8934.

SCM Yellow Door:
"Sex and the Elderly." Talk by Dr. Monks of the Allen Mem. at the Yellow Door, 1:00 pm. 3625 Aymer, 2nd floor. 392-4947.

A.M.A.S.:
Presents: Mr. Murry Lippman on "The Accountant, More than Just an Auditor." Rm. 451 SBB at 12 pm. Refreshments will be served.

Lunch Concert:
Ellen Wong, piano. Works by Clementi, Mosheles, Vorisek, Berg. Rm. C310, Strathcona Music Building 1 pm. Free.

McGill for Farmworkers:
Meeting. All welcome, in Union 123-124 at 5 pm.

Circle K International:
Aid the Aged! Help us to help the senior citizens forum. Come rap and get acquainted. 5:15 Currie Gym. 2nd floor conference room. Free coffee and donuts.

Japanese Students' Society:
Important meeting for planning ISA International Week. 6:30 pm. ISA office.

Motorcycle Club:
Meeting 1 pm. Union B26. Good and bad news about Bassani.

What's What

HELLENIC ASSOCIATION
General meeting Wednesday February 26 at 6 pm in Union 307. All welcome.

LE CENTRE DES ETUDES CANADIENNES FRANCAISE ET L'AEFUM
Invitent le Prof. Guy Bouthillier du Département de Science politique de l'Université de Montréal: "Canadiens-français et Canadiens-anglais dans le monde de la justice au Québec?" Jeudi, le 27 février. 14 à 16h., L230.

continued on page 6

Winning friends for America

by Bill Wolfertz

In 1965, the shit hit the fan in Vietnam. I found myself in the position where I either had to join the U.S. military or be drafted. Not wanting to be in the infantry in Vietnam, where I might get shot—and having no reason to kill peasants—I decided to "volunteer" for a four-year hitch in the U.S. Navy.

I joined the Navy in late 1965, went through recruit training camp and by mid-1966 was an Aviation Electrician in an anti-submarine patrol squadron based in Jacksonville, Florida.

In September, it was announced that our squadron would be in the Philippines for six months, from December 1966 to early June 1967, to "support operations in South East Asia."

We were given several "orientation" lectures: the medical officer spoke about health problems peculiar to the tropics, how to avoid VD and what to do if you catch it; the chaplain cautioned us against the "sin" of fornication; and an information officer told us a bit about the Philippines. Then we received a handbook about the Philippines—it was designed specifically for the military and included a Tagalog (the national language) phrase book. In addition to the standard phrases, there was a large section of military terms, in case you might want to say things like "Who is in charge around here?" or know the word for machine gun, artillery, and the like. The book was first published in the 1950's when the U.S. helped to suppress a Vietnam-type revolution in the Philippines. It wasn't very useful to the average sailor, but it certainly helped to communicate a certain way of looking at both the country and the role of Americans as world policemen.

Furthermore, few of us had ever been outside of the U.S. and many had never left the Deep South. Politically we were mostly a conservative and even racist group, so it's not surprising that few made the effort to learn anything about the Philippines—and the brass never encouraged us to do so. Maybe they thought it would be better if we didn't know too much.

"Trying to civilize them"

When we reached the Philippines, we expected the Filipinos to be basically Chinese, live on chow mein and speak some sort of Chinese dialect. And we learned a little ditty: "The Spaniards shot them out of the trees, the Japanese shot off their tails and the Americans tried to civilize them."

Sangle Point Naval Air Station lies eight miles across the bay from Manila. It was an American enclave in the heart of Asia. There were swimming pools, tennis courts, luxurious clubs, playing fields, an American school, etc. It was a caricature of American suburbia.

We were a privileged elite. Being in the Philippines was better for us than being "home" in Florida.

One of the "benefits" we had was the Navy Exchange, a department store for Americans only (as were almost all base facilities). In addition to the normal items one would expect in a department store, the Exchange had a stereo and camera department that would put Eaton's to shame. All the latest equipment from Japan was available at about 40 per cent of the U.S. price. We had to sign for any expensive item we bought. Then we had to ship it back home and get a signed statement proving so; or we had to present it for

inspection before leaving the country. And we received ration cards to buy cigarettes and liquor, which sold at about one quarter of the American price.

All these measures were designed to prevent the black market from getting hold of items that were in such great demand in the Philippines. No Filipino could hope to afford these luxury goods at the prices charged in Manila.

There was only one privilege granted to Filipinos. Those men (or their widows) who had served in the American armed forces or the Philippines resistance during World War II were often entitled to a pension. This allowed them to come on base and buy cigarettes and alcohol. When the checks were handed out once every two weeks, there would be a long queue at the "liquor locker."

"Boys" for the Americans

In a treaty signed with the Philippines in 1946, the U.S. guaranteed to provide about 2,000 jobs on base for "Philippine nationals." All these jobs were menial. They worked in the mess halls, cafeterias, laundries, and other services which catered to the needs of the overseas American.

A good example of this was the base car rental agency. By going to the rental office, filling out a planned itinerary and paying \$10 you could get an air-conditioned car and a Filipino driver for the day. The normal routine was to buy some booze and food and have a nice, carefree day enjoying the countryside. If the driver had done a good job, you might give him a tip of about two dollars; but if you didn't like the driver, you could fill out a complaint form and possibly have him fired.

There was a 60 foot yacht which was available free for squadron parties. The squadron would pay for the booze and food, and we'd go for a full-day cruise on Manila Bay, usually to the island of Corregidor of World War II fame. The Philippine Army would meet us on the island and give us a jeep tour of all the ruins of the fortifications, General MacArthur's old headquarters, etc. Then it was time to go skin diving or retire to the boat, get tanked up and take a siesta in the sun. It felt like being a millionaire.

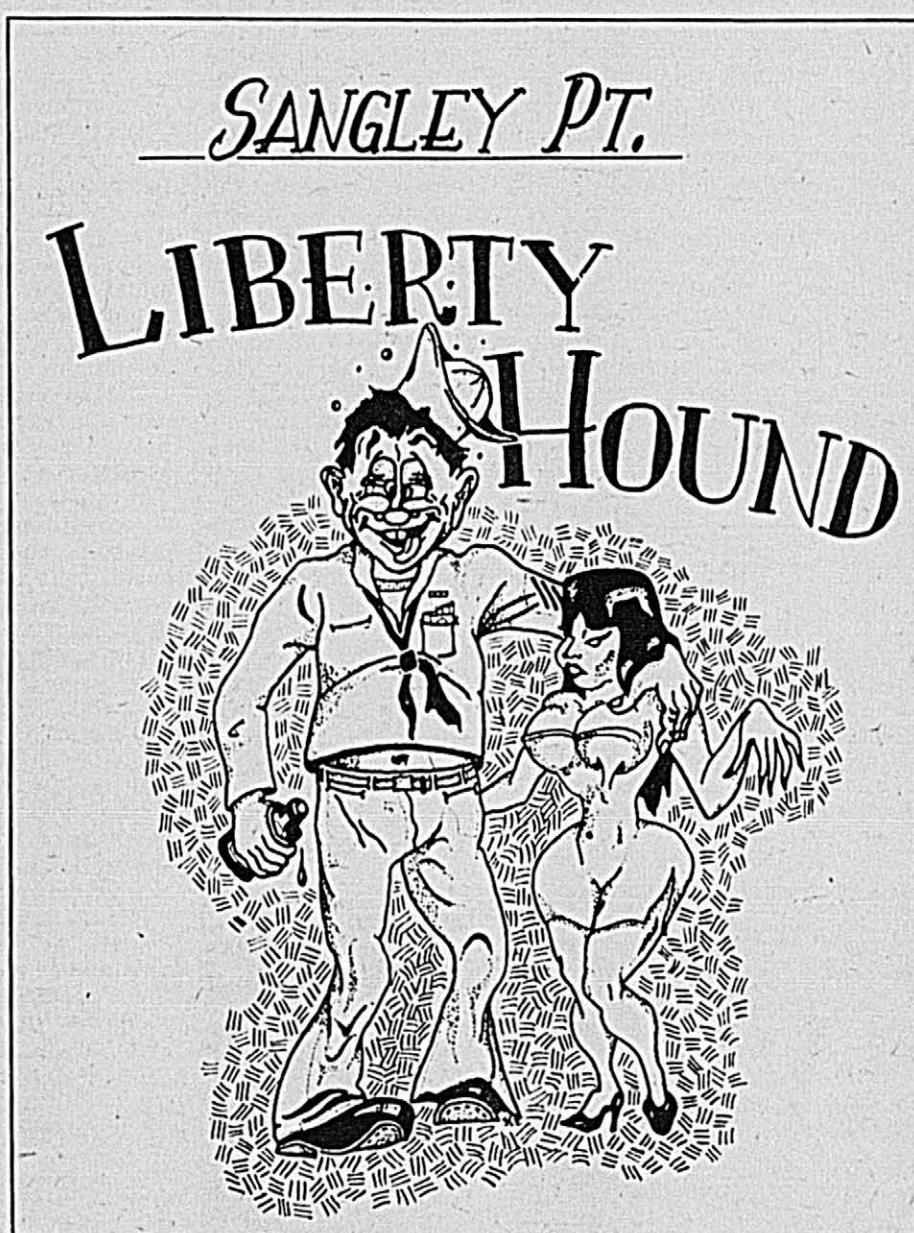
Besides service workers, there were also the servants.

All married sailors permanently stationed on base were able to bring their families from the U.S. and receive free on-base housing. They all had at least one servant: a "boy" to clean the house, a gardener, a cook; some had several "boys."

Even in the barracks we had servants. Our "hut boy" was paid to sweep out the barracks, keep the general area around it tidy and make sure that there was always plenty of cold water in the refrigerator. If someone drank too much and puked, it was his job to clean it up. For an additional charge of about \$1.25 per week, he would also make your bed, change linen once a week, take your wash to the base laundry, pick it up the next day and lay it out neatly on your bunk or in your locker, according to preference. Pedro made about \$30 per week, a fantastic sum in the Philippines. But shortly after I arrived, the guys in the barracks decided that he had been getting lazy lately and had him fired. He had a wife and six kids to feed.

Forced prostitution

The most obvious visible results of the Navy presence were to be found off the base. The city of Cavite, population



75,000-100,000, made its living by selling itself to the Navy. Several of the main streets were wall-to-wall bars and whorehouses. There may have been 200 bars—nobody ever bothered to count them.

To the average sailor, going to Cavite meant "going to get tanked up and get some slant-eye pussy." Each bar had from two to ten girls, who were also hookers. These girls were from small country villages who had no future of any kind. In a country like the Philippines (i.e. a country under the thumb of the U.S.) the only decent paying job for an uneducated small-town girl is prostitution, and with the Americans around, the market boomed.

Most of these women worked for one of the bars. For the price of a "lady's drink," (watered-down "scotch," if not iced tea) they would sit at your table and be friendly. They got a percentage of the cost of the drinks, so they drank as fast as they could: "hey sailor, buy me a lady's drink, buy me champagne... please?"

If you were interested in the girl, you'd go and bargain with the mama-san (a Japanese term—this town has been a brothel for foreign armies since at least 1900). Usually it would cost \$5-\$8 for a "short time," and \$8-\$12 for an "overnight."

In Manila, the going rate was a bit higher. Some of the bar girls made enough to afford modern air-conditioned apartments complete with TV. But the only real hope a bar girl had was to find some nice foreigner who wanted to

marry her, or else save enough money to buy a bar of her own some day. And so the cycle went on...

Another arrangement was to shack up by the month. It might cost \$50-\$60. This paid for the girl's rent and food. In return, she'd keep house, quit the bar scene and sleep with no one else. Some of these relationships turned into real love affairs. There were several really heavy scenes at the airport when our squadron left the Philippines.

From time to time, there was the occasional marriage—two in our squadron. But the Navy goes out of its way to make it difficult. It requires the written permission of your commanding officer. His reaction is usually to tell you to think it over for a few months, to wait until you get back to the States to think seriously of marriage, or to ask what your parents will say... Any form of close relationship or understanding with the "natives" only gets in the way. They'd rather you just get your rocks off and forget it.

None of the guys who went to the Philippines ever forgot it. It's hard to explain to your wife that you have been shacking up for six months and can't make love to her because you have the clap. There were a few divorces for a lot of different reasons.

Few people saw the connection between the violence and sordidness of the Philippines with the American domination of the country. To them the Philippines was just a hell of a lot of fun—where else could you get so much for nothing?

From our readers

Old buildings worth saving

Cities are not all brick and mortar. Buildings have social uses which make them important. Yet many middle class Montrealers think the only building worth saving are historical buildings. Save Montreal and neighbourhood groups gain support when they press for the preservation of historic buildings. But they are condemned as missing the point when they try to preserve functional old buildings. This misconception is aided by laws that make it possible to save a threatened building only by having it declared a historic or cultural monument by the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

Rent in old buildings is usually much less. Low rents enable the small merchants to exist. Only chain stores, corporations and high profit operations can rent in new shopping malls. Working class families can find good, moderately priced housing if there is a large stock of old buildings. Only the middle class and the affluent can afford to live in high rise apartments.

Studios, galleries, used bookstores, ethnic shops, corner grocery stores, inexpensive restaurants and small scale manufacturing could best be located in old buildings - not new developments. The building of expensive new com-

plexes and the demolition of old buildings can be seen as a result of the increasing concentration of wealth and power in the hands of corporations and upper class people.

Old buildings also encourage the stability of neighbourhoods. Social relationships are destroyed when too many buildings in an area are destroyed. Working people not only can't afford to live in new apartment buildings, they don't want to because of isolation and lack of community.

Human scale and the unending variety of styles and ornamentation of old buildings give an area what is called character. This variety, an inheritance from an era of smaller scale craftsmanship and lower labour costs, is in sharp contrast to present repetitive, blank building designs.

But some people believe we need higher residential and working populations in the centre city and the only way to achieve this is the construction of new high rise and the demolition of old buildings. Others argue old buildings are obsolete and should be torn down for safety and sanitary reasons.

A study has shown that at the present rate of commercial construction all new office and retail construction in Montreal's centre city for the next hundred years can be built on existing

parking lots.

Old buildings can be renovated at a cost comparable to or less than replacing them with similar style buildings. Rehabilitating buildings is equivalent to replacing them, but without disturbing the social fabric of a neighbourhood or changing its character. By using available federal, provincial and municipal subsidies, rents do not have to be raised after renovation and no evictions are necessary. High densities can be achieved without the use of high rises, as shown by European cities and the most densely populated area per acre in Montreal, St. Louis District. It is argued that new buildings are better because they are modern, but many new developments, especially apartment buildings, are shoddily built and deteriorate rapidly.

Because of prohibitively high rents for stores and small enterprises the street life and resultant street surveillance generated by the high rises is minimal. The highest crime area in Montreal is presently in the canyon-like area bounded by Ste. Catherine, Guy, Sherbrooke and Atwater Streets.

Richard Seifert, Britain's best known architect of high rise apartment buildings, now says most of them are oppressive, inhuman and "socially evil." He says they have created a claustrophobic and depressing envi-

ronment leading to serious crime, loneliness, unhappiness and mental disturbance. He emphasizes the complete unsuitability of high rises for families and children.

To save Montreal attitudes will have to change to stressing the community interest over private interests. Private property rights have to be curtailed. At the same time individuals must retain the right to own their own homes.

The city must have the power to control development and prevent demolition in the public interest. By-laws must have teeth to allow comprehensive city planning. **Richard Vincent**

Social Dance Night

Open to McGill students only. Thursday, February 27 at 7:30 p.m. in Gym 1 of the Currie Gyms. We will waltz, rock & roll, cha-cha, polka and lots more.

Bring a partner and some friends.

Footwear—socks or appropriate gym shoes only.

ASUS ELECTIONS

MARCH 20, 1975

Nominations are called for the following positions on the ASUS executive for the term, July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976.

**PRESIDENT
TREASURER
SECRETARY
ARTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
SCIENCE, VICE-PRESIDENT
U3 REPRESENTATIVE**

Nominations for president must be signed by fifty members of the ASUS. Nominations for all other positions must be signed by twenty-five members of the ASUS. All nominations must be countersigned by the candidate, who must include his or her phone number. As well, all members signing nomination papers are requested to list their year and the degree they are pursuing beside their signature. Nominations must contain only the following words: "We, the undersigned members of the Arts and Science Undergraduates Society, nominate for the position of". Candidates must submit nominations to the A.S.U.S. mail box in the Students' Council office of the Union or the A.S.U.S. office Room B-41 of the Union by 4 p.m., March 7, 1975. Candidates may withdraw from the election no later than seven (7) days in advance of the election date.

From our readers

Exploitation au Québec

Depuis un certain temps, il est de plus en plus fréquent de rencontrer des éléments marxistes anglophones qui se lancent dans la lutte pour la révolution prolétarienne. Sans juger que leur action apparaît comme reprochable, sans juger leur intégrité et honnêteté politique, il me semble important de noter leur totale méconnaissance du milieu québécois.

Il faut admettre et comprendre dans un premier temps que le retard économique du Québec est un retard historique, de par le fait que comme groupe nous n'avons pas encore le statut de nation reconnue et le titre de peuple avec toute l'assurance que peut contenir ce mot. L'évolution sensée et judicieuse nous commande de ne point brûler les étapes. La révolution marxiste québécoise ne peut se faire sans délimiter et sans réduire auparavant les ennemis directs du Québec et de sa population. Prôner la révolution marxiste à l'échelle du Canada, en ces heures de prise de conscience de notre colonisation politique, économique et culturelle, fait montre de flagrante incompréhension du problème québécois. Relé-

guer l'importance de l'indépendance du Québec au second plan, c'est prouver scandaleusement son ignorance et son complet retranchement de toute notre réalité sociale et politique.

Le Québec subit une quadruple exploitation, soit celle exercée par les américains, soit celle exercée par les britanniques, soit celle exercée par les canadiens anglais, soit celle exercée par une petite bourgeoisie francophone québécoise qui cherche par tous les moyens, et ce en s'empressant grassement les poches, à masquer toute la dépendance politique, économique et culturelle dont souffre le Québec dans une confédération qui, à ses origines, a été créée pour l'assimiler et le mater dans ses tentatives de libération nationale. Il ne faudrait pas non plus oublier de mentionner la colonisation culturelle qu'exerce la France sur le Québec. Il serait trop long, et il n'est pas mon intention dans ce bref texte d'en démontrer la structure et les modalités d'opération. En plus de l'aliénation par le travail que subit à peu près tous les pays du monde, le Québec écope d'une aliénation culturel-

le, politique et d'une dépendance économique qui est celle d'un peuple conquis et colonisé. Tant et aussi longtemps que le Québec ne récupérera pas ses pouvoirs politiques et sa sécurité culturelle, il sera impossible à une majorité de québécois de collaborer avec ces marxistes anglophones qui demeurent encore et malgré tout, des membres d'un peuple colonisateur. Quand ces révolutionnaires auront fait la révolution pour laquelle ils militent de façon par trop, il faut le dire, incohérente, allez voir s'ils seront capables eux-mêmes de se départir de leur état de colonisateur et de supériorité!

Les marxistes canadiens fédéralistes peuvent tenter s'ils le désirent leur révolutions et ainsi perpétuer la dépendance politique et culturelle du Québec dans une confédération où il sera toujours minoritaire et enfant pauvre, ou militer avec le mouvement indépendantiste qui est avouons-le tacheté d'intérêts bourgeois, mais qui seul peut franchir avec le Québec, l'étape primaire et essentielle de sa libération nationale.

Jacques Despin

...WHAT'S WHAT
continued from page 4

FORUM

Dr. A.M. Abu Hakima, Inst. of Islamic Studies will speak on "A Recent Tour in Some Arabian Gulf States," Thursday Feb. 27 at 4 pm, Leacock 12. Illustrated. All welcome.

MCGILL OUTING CLUB

Tobogganing party on Mount Royal, Friday 28, meet in Union around 7.

MARXISM AND FEMINISM

The Young Socialists are sponsoring a 3 part discussion series on women's liberation. Friday, 8 pm—"Were women always oppressed?" Saturday, 10:30 am—"Women's oppression under capitalism today." 2 pm—"A strategy for women's liberation." Union 123-124.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION

An introduction will be held Thursday, Feb. 27 on the benefits of TM, in Leacock 229 at 1 pm.

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING

Meeting and skiing, bring a \$5 fee, also decision of ski trip. This weekend.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES

J. Battat, a special student at McGill will lead a discussion on Technology in China. All are welcome. Centre for East Asian Studies (3434 McTavish), 5 pm, Thursday Feb. 27.

M.O.C. SKI TRIP

Come ski Jay Peak this Sunday, March 2. Bus leaves Roddick Gates 7 am. Tickets \$12, Union box office.

Open to all McGill Students

Scarlet Key "AWARD"

Nominations for the Scarlet Key "AWARD" will be accepted up until February 28th, 1975. Nominees should show qualities of distinction and character in some combination of academics, activities and athletics. The "AWARD" is McGill's only recognition to those students, MALE AND FEMALE, who have contributed to McGill life outside of their academic program.

Nomination papers should include name, address and telephone number, plus other pertinent information of the nominee, or pick up application forms from the Union Box Office. All applications should be placed in the Scarlet Key box at the Student Union, or sent to Steve Reisler, Scarlet Key Coordinator, c/o The Graduates' Society, 3605 Mountain Street, Montreal H3G 2M1, Quebec.

Extending Nominations for Women's Union Elections

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

1. Internal Vice-President
2. External Vice-President
3. Secretary
4. Treasurer
5. One U3 Representative
6. One Graduate Representative

Qualifications and Nominating Procedures:

1. Any applicant for the above positions, except U3 Representative and Graduate Representative, must be members of the Women's Union; i.e. any woman student, either graduate or undergraduate, part-time or full-time, in any year or faculty, and in good standing with the University.
2. Any applicant for the positions of U3 Representative and Graduate Representative must be members of the Women's Union, i.e. any woman student, either graduate or undergraduate as specified by the office, in any faculty part-time or full-time, and in good academic standing with the University.
3. All nominations must be signed by at least 50 (fifty) members of the McGill Women's Union together with their year and faculty. All nomination papers must contain the following words:

"We, the undersigned students, nominate.....
for the positions of.....on the Co-ordinating
Council of the McGill Women's Union."

4. All nomination papers must have the candidate's signature together with her year and faculty, address and telephone number. No candidate may run for more than one position on the Women's Union Co-ordinating Council.
5. All nominations must be submitted to Thomas Cross at the Students' Society Office in the Students' Union no later than:

4:00 P.M. Friday, February 28,
1975

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Fri. Feb. 28

In L132
7 & 9:30 P.M.
75 cents
Info. 392-8934

S*P*L*A*S*H P*A*R*T*Y

Saturday, March 1 at Cote
St. Luc YM-YMHA 5700
Kellert Rd. (take bus 161)
8:00-9:30 p.m. swim
(bring a towel!)
9:30-? sock hop & FILM
"How to Stuff a Wild
Bikini" (Annette Funicello)
Admission: \$1
Info: Hillel 845-9171

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New York, New York 10017
(212) MU 7-5651

SPRING & SUMMER PROGRAMS
Israel Program Center — AZYF
515 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 753-0230/0282

Uri Sharvit

of Bar Elan University (Tel Aviv)

will speak on:

**CHASSIDIC & YEMENITE MUSIC &
THEIR EFFECT ON ISRAEL'S CULTURE**

Time: Wednesday February 26, 1975 at 1 P.M.
Place: Hillel, 3460 Stanley St. 3rd floor

Hillel Students' Society

Try Southern Comfort and find out who's right. But you'll enjoy it so much you won't really care. Southern Comfort. Smooth, sweet satisfaction from the South. Y'all love it.

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SOUTHERN COMFORT

NOTICE TO

all Students' Society Election Candidates.

Please submit only typed pensketches (of approximately 100 words) and good pictures.

Franklyn Harracksingh, C.R.O.



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Agranat Report: Explanation or Whitewash?

(An analysis of the failures of Israel's defence system during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.)

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Thurs. 1 P.M. Hillel

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McGill Chinese Students' Society

麥基爾大學中國同學會

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions in the MCSS executive for the term 75-76.

President	Chairman of Social Committee
Internal Vice-President	Chairman of Sports Committee
External Vice-President	Chairman of Cultural Committee
Secretary	Publication Director
Treasurer	Publicity Officer

Nomination forms must contain the following statement:

"We, the undersigned members, nominatefor the position offor the term of"

Nomination sheets must be signed by 20 full-members for the position of President and by 15 full-members for all other positions, together with their printed names, year, faculty and membership numbers.

Deadline for nominations is March 14, 1975 at 4 pm.

Submit all nominations to Mr. Tom Cross at the Students' Society Office, Union Building. All nominations will be acknowledged by phone on the same day they are received.

Only those recognized as full-members prior to March 7, 1975 will be eligible to vote in the upcoming General Election.

HENRY WONG
Chief Returning Officer

Pensketches for the following candidates were
inadvertently left out of yesterday's Daily by the Students' Society

Les Vandor

OBJECTIVES FOR 1975-76

During my past four years at McGill I have held several positions from Editor of the Balance Sheet to my present position as Vice-president Finance of the Management Undergraduate Society of McGill

University. What this means is that I have been involved and have learnt the workings of the M.U.S., but more importantly I have seen a need for a strong voice for management students on higher academic bodies. Therefore I am

presenting myself for Senate representative for Management. Through me, the students can have a say on many of the policy decisions of the University.

VOTE: LES VANDOR — SENATE



Blair Gohl

Dept. and Year: Civil Engineering, U2

Past Student Activities: E.U.S. Council Rep. 1974-75
General involvement with most engineering activity (sports, blood drive, delegate to this year's Canadian Engineering Student's Conference in Calgary)

Alms on Council: 1. to do the best job I can for the engineering students in representing their views on Student Society activity and financial polloy.

2. to put an end to this "laissez-faire" attitude prevalent among engineers with regard to the Student Society by making sure we get some return from the money we put into it.

Frank Farfan

QUALIFICATIONS: As good as any.
PROMISES: Do a good job.
Mech. U2

Phyllis Brodie

MBA I

Experience

Board of Governors	1974-1975
Academic Policy Committee	1973-1975
Secretary - Post-Graduate Students' Society	1974-1975

Having already served on the Board of Governors, I feel I have gained sufficient experience to be able to represent graduate student interests and viewpoints in an effective way. I have taken a specific interest in increasing communication between the Administration and the graduate student body in an attempt to expose and coordinate the activities and interests of the two groups.

My involvement in other areas of University activity has given me a broad range of contacts that

provide me with useful information as well as an awareness of current interests and issues.

I hope to encourage graduate students to express their attitudes towards the issues that come before the Board so that my vote may be truly representative.

Neil Brown

Ph.D.3, Biology

President, Post-Graduate Students Society 1974-75, Graduate Rep on Graduate Faculty Council, 3 yrs. experience as Teaching Assistant and Demonstrator in Biology. Student reps on administrative bodies have tended to represent

their own personal views and ambitions while ignoring the needs of the student body at large. I would welcome input from individuals and campus groups through a campus address and phone. I would use the Daily and other media such as the

grad newsletter to inform and solicit opinions of students at large. Other issues are: graduate financial support, priorities for research funding, and support of McGill TA's.

Senate
Management

Council
Engineering

Graduate Board of
Governors